





Construction to fix outer skin panel to a motor vehicle door

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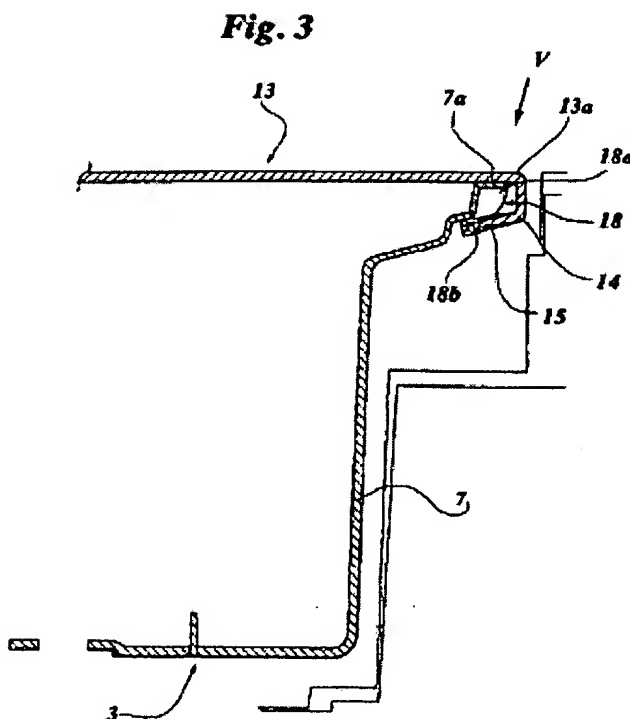
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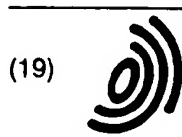
Abstract of EP1142738

A motor vehicle door with an outer skin panel includes a frame (3) with peripheral edges having associated connection means for the respective edges (13a, 13b, 13c, 13d) of the skin panel (13). At least one edge (13a) of the skin panel (13) has a formation (14, 15) for hooking to the relevant edge of the frame (3), this hook formation being engageable by engagement means (18) associated with the relevant edge of the frame (3). The engagement means (18) enable the hook formation (14, 15) of the skin panel (13) to be force-fitted onto the appropriate edge of the frame (3).



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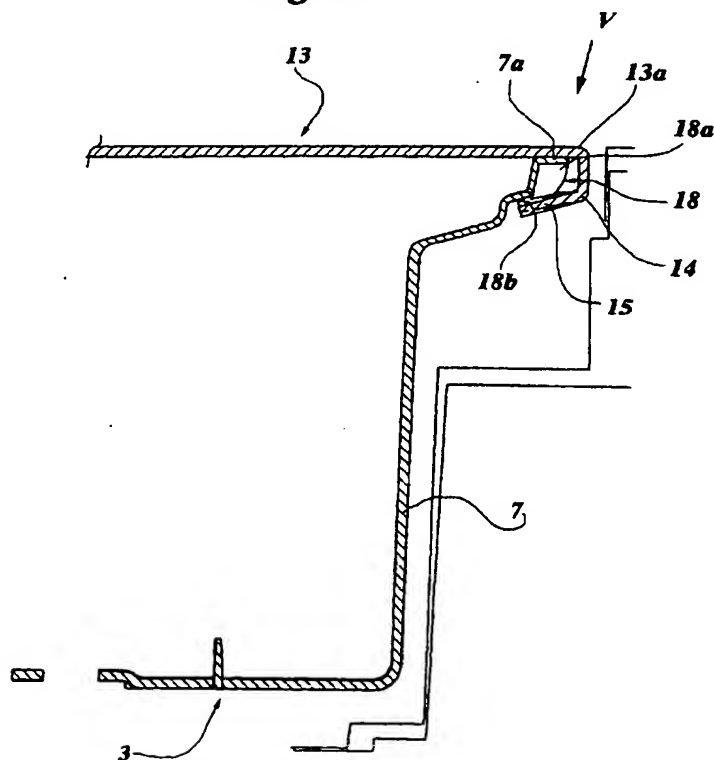
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(54) **Construction to fix outer skin panel to a motor vehicle door**

(57) A motor vehicle door with an outer skin panel includes a frame (3) with peripheral edges having associated connection means for the respective edges (13a, 13b, 13c, 13d) of the skin panel (13). At least one edge (13a) of the skin panel (13) has a formation (14, 15) for

hooking to the relevant edge of the frame (3), this hook formation being engageable by engagement means (18) associated with the relevant edge of the frame (3). The engagement means (18) enable the hook formation (14, 15) of the skin panel (13) to be force-fitted onto the appropriate edge of the frame (3).

Fig. 3



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from NGB-123-A

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a motor vehicle door with an outer skin panel and including a frame with peripheral edges with associated means for attaching the respective edges of the skin panel.

[0002] In the prior art, the outer skin panel of a motor vehicle door is generally secured to the frame with the same fixing means on each edge of the skin panel, for example welding, or adhesive or mechanical fixing means such as screws. The use of such known fixing means makes the operation for fixing the outer skin panel relatively complex and expensive, in particular in the case of securing a skin panel of plastics material to a metal frame.

[0003] In order to overcome these disadvantages, the object of the present invention is to provide a door of the type described above, characterised in that at least one edge of the skin panel has a formation for hooking onto an edge of the frame, this formation being engageable by engagement means associated with an edge of the frame and operable to force fit the hook formation of the skin panel onto the associated edge of the frame.

[0004] Thanks to this arrangement, the outer skin panel can be simply and rapidly fixed to the frame, while ensuring that the connection is secure and also that stress is evenly spread across the skin panel.

[0005] Further characteristics and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the detailed description which follows, provided purely by way of non-limitative example, with reference to the appended drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic elevational side view from the inside of a door according to the invention provided with an outer skin panel;

Figure 2 is an elevational sectioned view taken on the line II-II of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is an elevational sectioned view taken on the line III-III of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is an elevational sectioned view taken on the line IV-IV of Figure 1;

Figure 5 is a schematic view on an enlarged scale of a detail similar to that indicated by the arrow V in Figure 3, illustrating a variant of that shown in Figure 3;

Figure 6 is a fragmentary perspective view as seen in the direction of the arrow VI of Figure 5;

Figure 7 is an elevational sectioned view taken on the line VII-VII of Figure 5; and

Figure 8 is an elevational sectioned view taken on the line VIII-VIII of Figure 5.

[0006] With reference to the figures, a door of a motor vehicle is generally indicated 1, specifically a front right hand door.

[0007] The door 1 includes a light-alloy frame 3, preferably a magnesium-alloy frame, shaped like a half-

shell. Referring to the door as installed on a motor vehicle, the frame includes a front upright 5 and a rear upright 7, substantially parallel to each other and rigidly connected at their upper and lower portions by a pair of cross members 9 and 11, upper and lower respectively.

[0008] The casting of the frame 3 is made by hot forming the light alloy constituting it, typically in a die-casting operation whereby the molten alloy is poured into a die under pressure, or in a thixoforming operation whereby light-alloy elements are heated until they reach a plastic consistency then compressed into a mould, causing the elements, in particular the uprights 5, 7 and the cross members 9, 11 to be formed in one piece.

[0009] The frame 3 is intended to have a skin panel 13 attached to its external surface, with reference to the orientation of the door once fitted onto a motor vehicle, this skin panel (13) preferably being constituted by a relatively thin layer of a plastics material.

[0010] In particular, the panel 13 has a rear edge 13a at the side opposite from a pair of hinges 12 fixed to the frame 3, a lower edge 13b, a front edge 13c, opposite the edge 13a and a top edge 13d.

[0011] Along the rear edge 13a, the panel 13 has a lip 15 bent over substantially parallel to or only slightly inclined to the general plane of the panel and connected to the rest of the panel 13 by a perpendicular flange 14. The lip 15 and the flange 14 constitute a hook formation on the panel 13 for hooking to an associated peripheral edge of the frame 3.

[0012] On this edge of the frame 3 is formed an elongate support strip portion (7a), parallel to the general plane of the panel 13 and forming a support on the frame 3 for a portion of the inner surface of the skin panel 13 adjacent the flange 14. The remainder of the upright 7 of the frame 3 is joined to the support strip 7a by a part perpendicular to it, thereby forming a corner which defines a hollow portion in the associated perimetral edge of the door 1.

[0013] At this hollow portion, a series of ribs 18 are formed, preferably integrally with the support strip 7a and therefore also with the casting 3, spaced, for example, by a few centimetres and each extending transverse the support strip 7a. The ribs 18 form abutment elements for forcibly engaging in the seat formed between the panel 13 and the lip 15 thereof, that is in the hook formation of the panel 13.

[0014] Conveniently, each rib 18 has an arcuate shape curving from an apex portion 18a nearest the support strip 7a to a projecting nose 18b at the end opposite the portion 18a. The distance between the outer edge of the nose 18b and the support strip 7a, that is the maximum extent of each rib 18 transverse the strip 7a, is preferably slightly greater than the distance between the free edge of the lip 15 and the overall plane of the panel 13, in the undeformed configuration of the lip 15, indicated in broken outer line in Figures 3 and 5.

[0015] In this way, once the series of ribs 18 is inserted into the seat formed between the skin panel 13 and the

lip 15, the lip 15 is slightly resiliently deformed (position indicated in a solid line in Figures 3 and 5), with the free edge thereof moving away from the skin panel 13, thereby force-fitting the hook portion of the skin panel 13 over the ribs 18. This enables the edge 13a of the skin 13 to be fitted to the frame 3 without the need for additional fixing operations beyond the simple mutual engagement of the edge 13a and the ribs 18 and the exertion of a traction force on the skin panel 13 relative to the frame 3.

[0016] Thanks to this force fit, any stress on the skin panel 13 after it is positioned on the frame 3 is evenly distributed with any play between the skin panel and the frame being taken up, since the depth to which the ribs 18 fit into the hook formation of the skin panel 13 varies according to the stress on the various areas of the skin panel, as a result of the resilient deformation of the lip 15.

[0017] On the other three edges of the frame 3, the skin panel 13 is fitted in a substantially conventional manner. The edges 13b and 13c are fixed with screw means 20, for example, each of these including a screw 22 engaging a hole through a respective metal clip 23 fitted into a support element 25 formed integrally with the skin panel 13, while the top edge 13d thereof is fixed to the cross member 9 of the frame 3 by means of an interposed adhesive material, preferably of the type known in the art as semistructural. Alternatively, or in addition, an adhesive material can be interposed between each edge of the skin panel 13 and the associated edges of the frame 3.

[0018] Figures 5 to 8 of the drawings illustrate a variant of a detail indicated by the arrow V in Figure 3. In this variant, parallel ridges are formed near the inner surface of a corner formed between the skin panel 13 and the flange 14 in order to make the strip 7a, and thus the frame 3, abut more accurately on the hook formation of the skin panel 13.

[0019] In particular, these ridges lie in planes parallel to those of the ribs 18, that is in planes parallel to a longitudinal axis of the skin panel 13, and include a first series of ridges 27 formed on the inner surface of the skin panel 13 and preferably extending to the corner formed by the skin panel 13 with the flange 14, and a second series of ridges 29 which extend along the inner surface of the flange 14, between the skin panel 13 and the lip 15.

[0020] The ridges 27 are spaced by about 20-30 mm, for example, and each has a rounded free end, with a radius of curvature of around 0.5mm. Together, the free ends of the series of ridges 27 form an ideal flat surface for abutting the surface of the strip 7a facing the skin panel 13, since this ideal flat surface does not suffer from any of the lack of precision that the construction process could cause in the dimensions of the internal surface of the skin panel 13.

[0021] The ridges 29 comprise, for example, three widely spaced pairs of ridges forming an abutment for the free edge of the strip 7a, with the ridges of each pair

being spaced by about 10-12 mm, for example. Each pair of ridges 29 is preferably arranged so that a reference tab 19, projecting from the edge of the frame 3 facing the surface 13a of the skin panel 13, abuts against it. It is convenient if each tab 19 is in the shape of a trapezoid and is formed integrally with the casting of the frame 3, on the free end of the strip 7a, and is sheared, after casting, in order accurately to define its length relative to the frame 3. Being each of a predetermined length, the tabs 19 form accurate reference elements for coupling the skin panel 13 to the frame 3.

Claims

1. A motor vehicle door with an outer skin panel and a frame (3) with peripheral edges having associated connection means for the edges (13a, 13b, 13c, 13d) of the skin panel (13),
characterised in that at least one edge (13a) of the skin panel (13) has a formation (14, 15) for hooking onto a peripheral edge of the frame (3), this hook formation being intended to be engaged by engagement means (18), associated with the relevant edge of the frame (3) such that the said hook formation (14, 15) of the skin panel (13) can be force-fitted onto the relevant edge of the frame (3).
2. A door according to Claim 1, **characterised in that** the said hook formation (14, 15) of the skin panel (13) includes a folded lip (15) substantially parallel to the overall plane of the skin panel (13).
3. A door according to Claim 2, **characterised in that** the skin panel (13) is constituted by a relatively thin sheet of material, preferably a plastics material, so that the folded lip (15) is resiliently deformable and the distance between the free edge thereof and the overall plane of the skin panel (13) is variable.
4. A door according to claim 3, **characterised in that**, when the lip (15) is not deformed, the distance between the lip (15) and the skin panel (13) is less than the dimension of the said engagement members (18) transverse the overall plane of the skin panel (13) so that, once the hook formation (14, 15) is engaged with the said engagement members (18), the folded lip (15) of the skin panel (13) is deformed, moving away from the overall plane of the skin panel (13).
5. A door according to any of Claims 1 to 4, **characterised in that** ridges (27, 29) are formed inside the said hook formation of the skin panel (13), against which the relevant edge (7a) of the frame (3) can abut, thus ensuring that the skin panel (13) is accurately positioned relative to the frame (3).

6. A door according to Claim 5, **characterised in that** the ridges include a series of ridges (27), formed on the internal surface of the skin panel (13) near a perpendicular flange (14) thereof and operable to define an ideal flat surface for the relevant edge (7a) of the frame (3) which faces the skin panel (13). 5
7. A door according to Claim 5, **characterised in that** the said ridges include pairs of ridges (29) formed on the inner surface of a perpendicular flange (14) of the skin panel (13) to constitute an accurately dimensioned abutment for the relevant edge (7a) of the frame (3) to bear against. 10
8. A door according to Claim 7, **characterised in that** the said pairs of ridges (29) are for frontal engagement by respective reference tabs (19) extending from the relevant edge (7a) of the frame (3). 15
9. A door according to any one of Claims 1 to 8, **characterised in that** the frame (3) is made of a light alloy, in particular a magnesium alloy, and is manufactured in a forming operation during which the said engagement means (18) are formed integrally with the relevant edge (7a) of the frame (3). 20 25
10. A door according to any one of Claims 1 to 9, **characterised in that** the said engagement means include a series of ribs (18) which project transverse the relevant edge (7a) of the frame (3). 30
11. A door according to Claim 10, **characterised in that** each rib (18) curves from an apex portion (18a) facing outwardly of the frame (3), so as to favour insertion of the said series of ribs (18) in the hook formation (14, 15) of the skin panel (13). 35
12. A door according to any one of Claims 1 to 11, **characterised in that** the main peripheral edge of the frame (3) has engagement means (18) for connection with the said hook formations (14, 15) on one edge (13a) of the panel (13), the other edges of the frame (3) being fitted to the respective sides (13b, 13c and 13d) of the skin panel (13) by gluing and/or screw means (20). 40 45
13. A door according to Claim 12, **characterised in that** the said main peripheral edge of the frame (3) is the edge opposite the edge of the frame (3) having associated hinge means (12) enabling the door (1) to pivot once fitted onto a motor vehicle. 50

Fig. 1

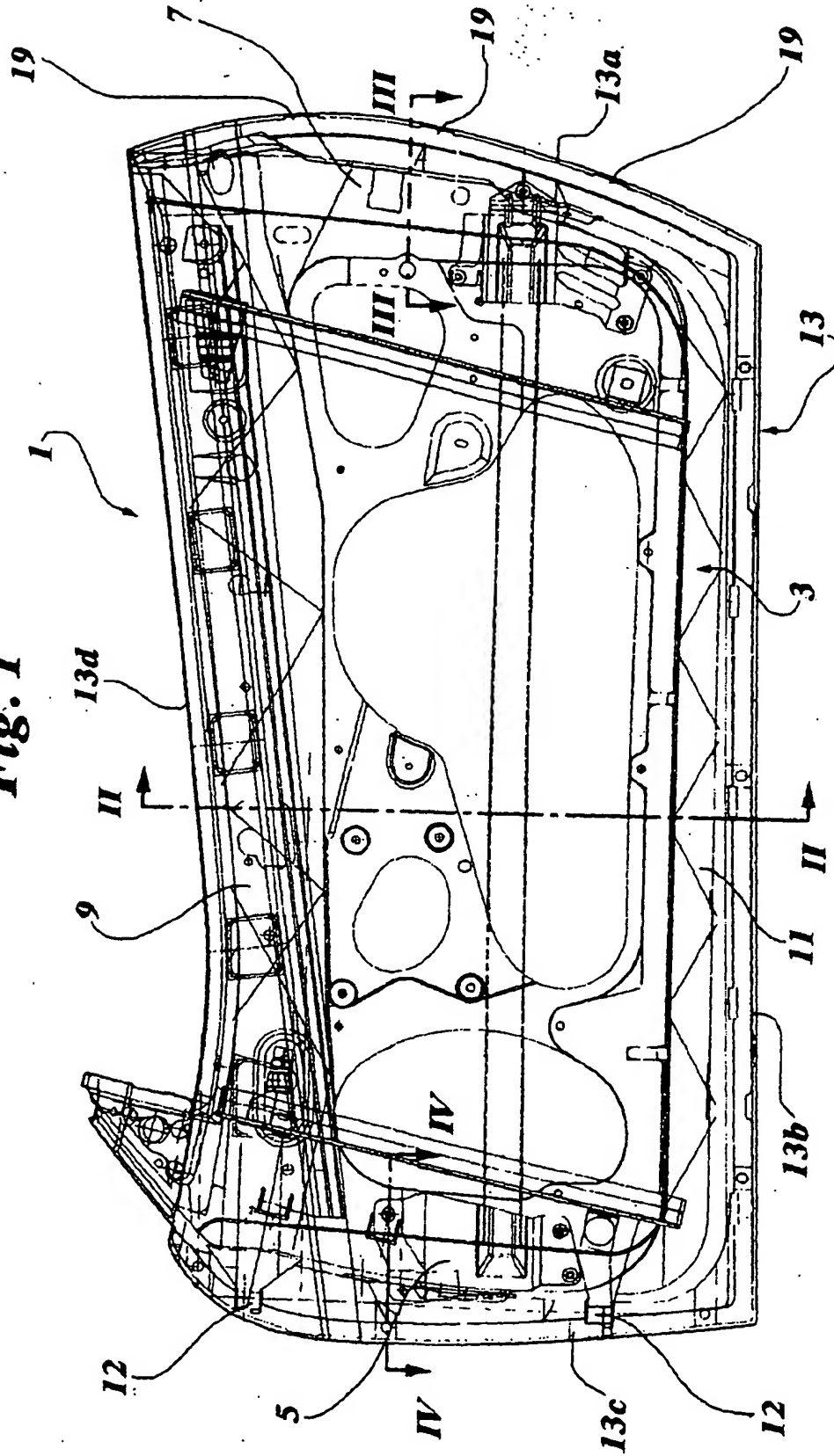


Fig. 2

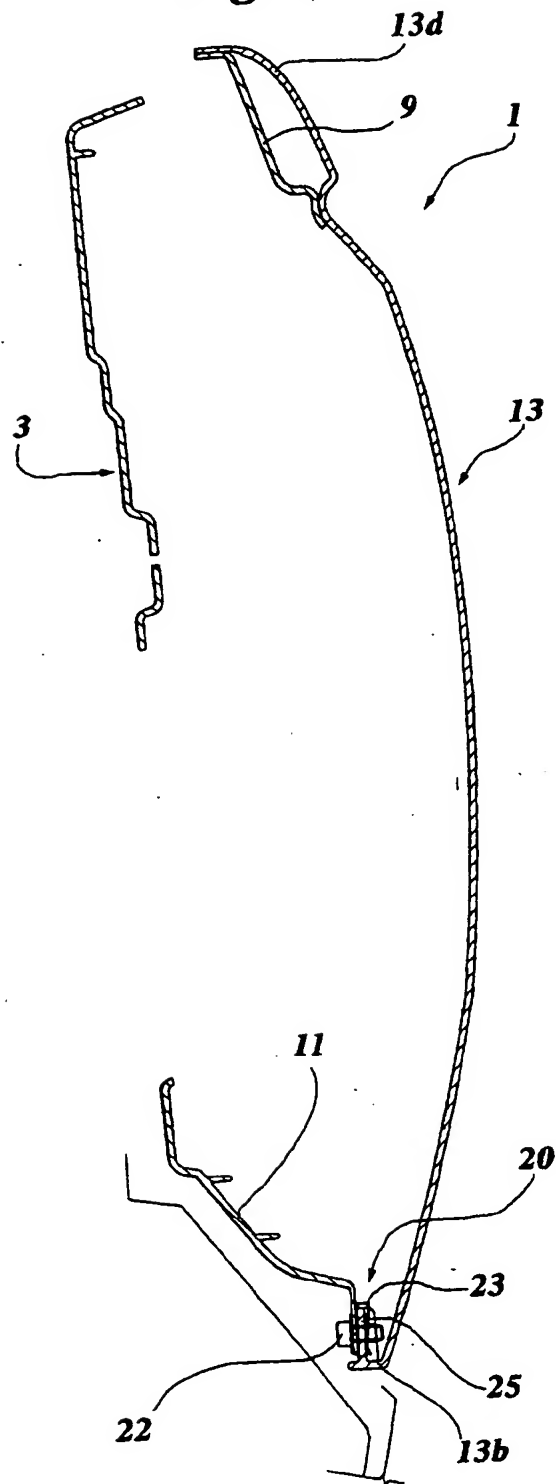


Fig. 3

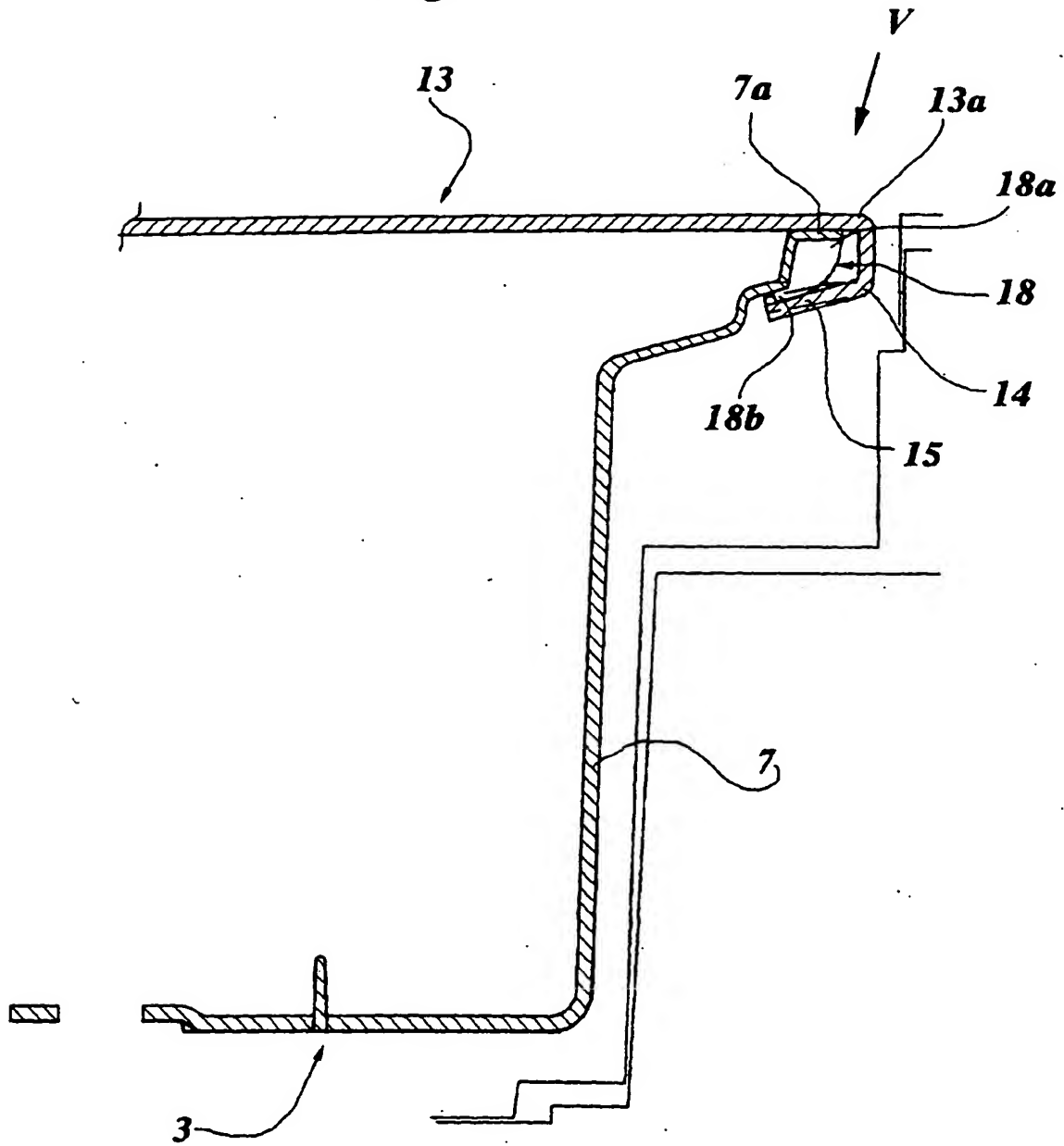
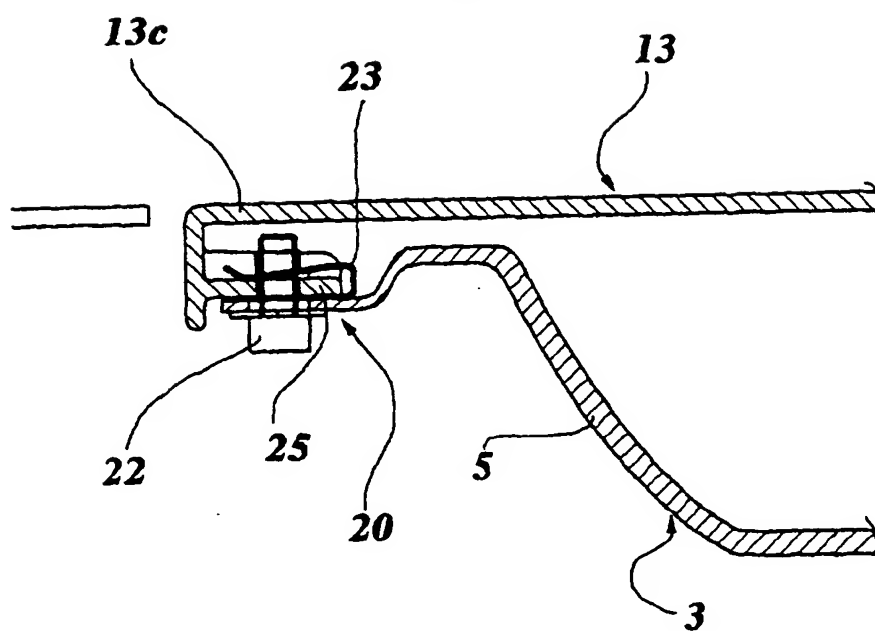
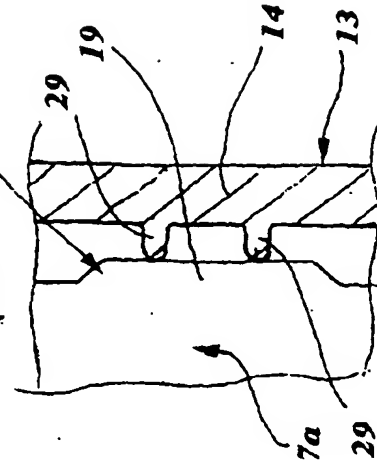
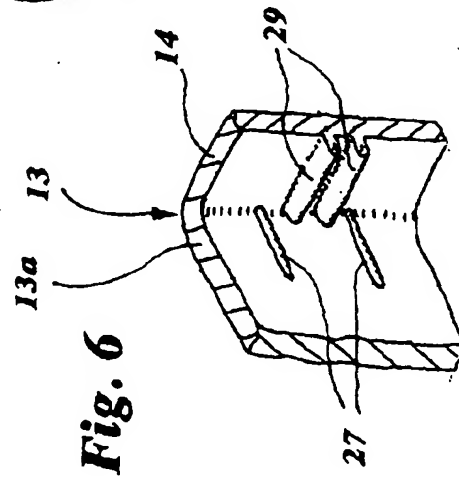
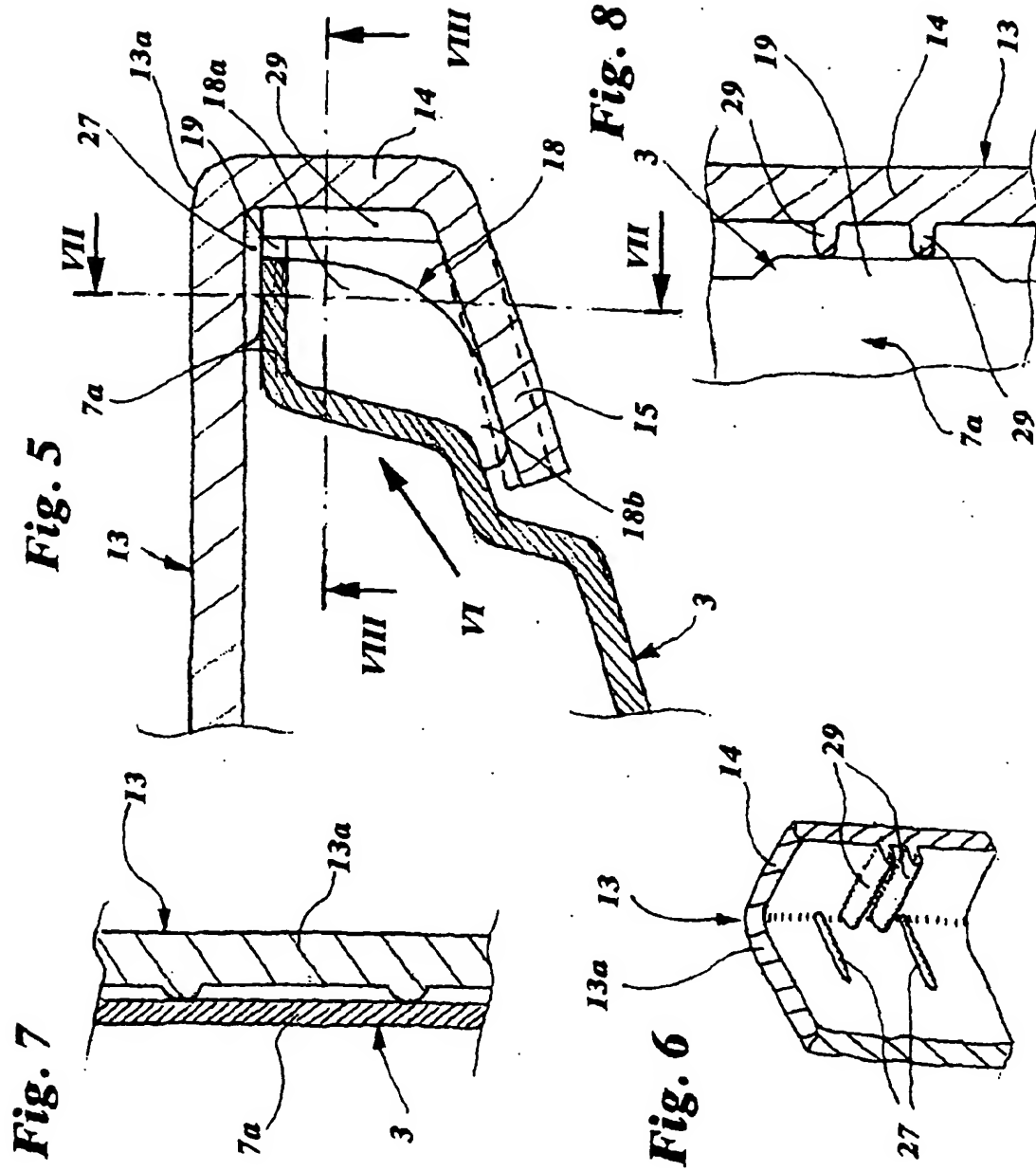


Fig. 4





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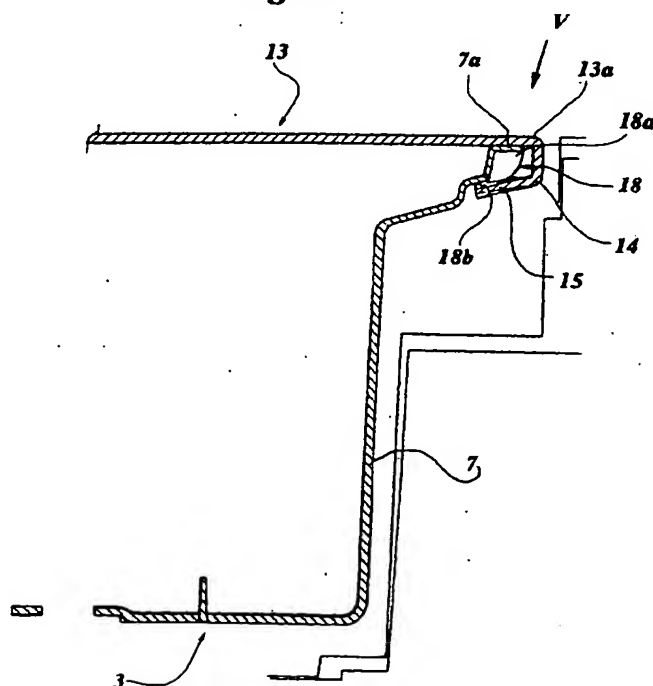
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Fig. 3





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Application Number
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Place of search MUNICH		Date of completion of the search 27 June 2002	Examiner Panatsas, A
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